

STILLWATER MESSENGER.
A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, April 5, 1861.

Hon. Owen Lovejoy.

Owen Lovejoy, whose death is chronicled in our eastern exchanges, was the grandson of Francis Lovejoy, a hardy pioneer of Kennebec county, Maine, who died in 1819, at the age of 85, and the son of Rev. Daniel Lovejoy, pastor of the Congregational church at Albion, Maine. He was born in Albion, January 6, 1811, the third of four sons. His youth until he was 18 years of age was spent on a farm. He then fitted for college with his oldest brother, a fine classical scholar, and worked his way through Bowdoin with his own exertions. He studied for the ministry, and in 1837 was in Alton, Illinois, when his oldest brother, Rev. Elijah P. Lovejoy, fell, as John Quincy Adams said, "the first American martyr to the freedom of the press and the freedom of the slave."

In 1837, Owen Lovejoy became pastor of the Congregational church at Princeton, Ill., and held that relation till 1854, making his pulpit a powerful battery against oppression, and leading his church to exclude from its communion slaveholders and apologists for slavery, and the community to protect the fugitive bondman.

His active political life commenced in the Illinois Legislature where he served two terms, and in 1858 he was elected to Congress.

His maiden speech on the floor of the Representative Hall produced a momentary commotion. The minions of slavery were determined that he should not be heard, but he stood undaunted before them until he had given utterance to the burning thoughts and scathing words in his heart. Ever after that it was well understood in Congress that Owen Lovejoy was a man who could not be put down.

He had been twice re-elected to his seat, and at the time of his death was serving his third term.

In public as well as private life Mr. Lovejoy was a sincere, upright, thoroughly honest man. It is not believed that any man living or dead ever accused him of departing from the principles of strict integrity.

At home, of late years, he has been a large and successful farmer, with fine improved breeds of cattle and fertile fields.

In the bosom of a large family he was the idol of their affections, the most exemplary of husbands, the most indulgent of fathers. A widow and nine children are left to cherish his name and his virtues as a rich legacy, and to mourn what seems to them and to the world his untimely departure. Mrs. Lovejoy has been with him in Washington all winter—the devoted wife and nurse. Two brothers and one sister of Mr. Lovejoy are yet living.

Do the agriculturists of Washington county understand that the Government has established at Washington, at an annual expense of thousands and perhaps millions of dollars, an independent bureau for collecting and disseminating figures and information of practical every-day value to each one of them? Do they know that this bureau is sending out every month a printed report which should be in the hands of every intelligent farmer and gardener, giving, among other valuable matter, accurate estimates of the principal crops both in our own country and in foreign countries, thus giving the data upon which "sharp men" base their speculations, to all who will put themselves in a position to receive them? Are they aware that they are paying their full proportion of the expense of this bureau, and, still through their indifference, are receiving little or no advantage therefrom? If so, why do they not move in the organization of a local agricultural society, through which to open a channel of communication with the Department at Washington?

We call special attention to the account of the copperhead riot in Coles county, Illinois, which is published in another column, and, when reading, we wish the good people of Minnesota to remember that every vote cast for the Democratic ticket to-day is a vote in favor of the diabolical schemes of these Egyptian traitors and friends who are plotting civil war at the North to aid the rebellion.

The men for whom you vote may not be, and probably are not, of this stripe, but if elected to office, it will be claimed as a victory for the copperheads—the world will so regard it, these traitors will regard it as an emphatic approval of their horrid crimes!

Congress has authorized Secretary Chase to dispose of any gold in the U.S. treasury not necessary for the payment of the interest on the public debt.

A Criticism.

We decline in advance all idea of setting ourselves up as master or teacher of etiquette. As our friends all know, we are no "hair-splitters" upon forms of civility, but there are some customs so grossly uncivil that even a vulgar man may presume to correct, or at least to criticize them. For illustration, if we should notice several "schoolmams" engaged in reading some favorite author at church during the services of the Sabbath, we should feel perfectly justified in criticizing such conduct, even if it were done for the innocent purpose of relieving the tedium of an hour's effusion of the incomprehensible mystifications of the most stupid divine. Now "what is the cause of the goss is cause for the goss" therefore if it is uncivil for "schoolmams" to read while clergymen are preaching it is not equally uncivil for clergymen to read while "schoolmams" are teaching!

Those who attended the examinations of the Primary Schools last week will understand the allusion.

The Testimony of a Stranger.

A correspondent of the St. Paul *Press*—who is one of the editors of that paper—writing from this city on the 30th March, unqualifiedly endorses the excellent system pursued in our Primary Schools—of confining the pupils but three hours per day. He says:

The public schools are at present undergoing their quarterly examinations. The system of these schools is similar to that of our city, save in the primary department—a system which I think needs changing in the primary schools; that is in the same primary department, the pupils are divided so as to have but one half in attendance in the forenoon and the other half in the afternoon.

This system, it seems to me, would be more beneficial to our own schools than to the schools of this city, on account of the crowded state of that department, which record, in connection with a public examination held at the close of each term, shall furnish a criterion by which to determine the standing and grade of each pupil.

It was found during the first term of 1863, that the Pugley Hall could not be made comfortable for a winter school and in addition to this, another room was necessary for a fifth school. The Board therefore authorized the Clerk and Superintendent to procure suitable rooms for the schools, and also to advance the interests of the schools of the city. They are required to keep a daily record, upon blanks furnished by the Clerk, of the absences and tardiness of all pupils attending the several schools which record, in connection with a public examination held at the close of each term, shall furnish a criterion by which to determine the standing and grade of each pupil.

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Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

A general meeting of all who sing, or who sang in former years, is earnestly requested at the Pilot's Association rooms, over Welsing & Tschirn, store, on Friday evening at 7 o'clock.

President of the committee,

Miss ADDA CORMAN, Chairman.

An entertainment will be held at the Myrtle street church, in this city, on Tuesday evening, the 12th of April, at half past seven. The object of the entertainment is to raise a fund of money for the Sanitary Commission. The entertainment will consist of Tableaux, Chorades and Music. Admittance, 25 cents.

GODEY'S LADY'S Book for April is at hand. The fashion plates and other engravings are up to the usual standard of that excellent work. Its literary department is unrivaled in its high tone, both in its poetry and prose.

FIRST BOAT IN ST. PAUL.—The first boat arriving in St. Paul was the Little H. S. Allen, Capt. Gray, which reached there from Hastings on Tuesday last, the 29th of March. Navigation is only obstructed on the Mississippi now by the ice in Lake Pepin. The Allen is making regular trips between Red Wing and St. Paul.

THE working men of Winona have held a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of a uniform advance in the price of labor. Resolutions were adopted in which the persons present pledged themselves not to do any labor after the first day of April next for less than two dollars per day.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for April is received. It is an excellent number—has a charming steel engraving, a beautiful Double Fashion Plate, &c. The music of this number is the popular song by Edgar Rossiter, "I Loved That Dear Old Flag the Best," and is of itself worth the price of the number.

Published by Deacon & Peterson, 219½ Main street, Philadelphia. \$2 00 a year.

RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION.—We are pleased to learn that our friend, FRANK E. DUGAN, formerly an attaché of the *Mercer* office, has been recommended by the Examining Board at St. Louis for a Second Lieutenant.

We would assure FRANK's numerous friends in this place and vicinity that his health is pretty good, and that he is slowly growing in flesh.

EDWARD WESTER.—We were very greatly surprised a few days since, at learning through a private letter from St. Louis, that our fellow townsmen and friend, Ed. Wester, whom we had all along considered dead, was alive and well, and has been in the service of his country ever since the opening of the war. He has risen from the ranks by regular promotions to the position of First Lieutenant. He is in Battery G, 2d Illinois Artillery, and at present stationed at Columbus, Ky.

ENLARGEMENT OF THE DAILY PRESS.—We neglected, in our last, to notice the fact that the Daily Press at St. Paul has enlarged our column on each page, and a corresponding increase in the length of the columns gives a capacity for about five additional columns. It is now the largest—as it is by all odds the best—daily paper this side of Chicago.

The agent of the Press Company, Mr. J. Q. Ward, was in town last week, and presented some thirty new subscribers for that paper.

THE SIXTH REGIMENT ORDERED SOUTH.—Gov. Miller has received an order from the War Department, dated March 21, 1861, directing the Sixth Regiment of the Army Corps, under the command of Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, to take the place of the "Old First" in the corps of the Potowmack, the Sixth, no doubt, maintain the reputation for high-toned courage and devotion to the cause, which has so long been the glory of the First, and rendered that regiment the pride of our young State.

The Sixth will be in the Second Division of the Second Army Corps, and brigaded with the Twenty-sixth Wisconsin and Thirty-fourth Pennsylvania—both veteran regiments.

For the St. Paul Messenger.

REPORT of the attendance in the public schools of the city of Stillwater for the month ending April 1, 1861:

Number of Aver. attendance
Gymnasium school taught by
J. Trowbridge, 24 33 15 26
1st Intermediate, by Miss 24 33 24 26
2d Intermediate, by Miss 24 33 24 26
Towmend 37 28 27 31
Primary, by Miss 42 38 26 30
McKinnic 30 33 26 32
Schools' Addition 2 17 18 20
Whole number enrolled 522; average attendance 533— or 72 per cent.

W. HOLCOMBE, Superintendent.

From the St. Paul Press of Saturday we make the following extract, complimentary to the Sixth regiment: "We congratulate the Sixth on the opportunity now afforded them, of realizing their generous aspirations for a nobler field of action. Succeeding, as they do, to the prestige which the first has already won for Minnesota in the army of the Potowmack, we know that the glorious heritage entrusted to their maintenance will suffice for nothing than their keeping. And we believe that a glory is reserved for them of which the first was debarred by the fortune of war or the incompetency of its Generals, that of participating in the final victory over the rebel armies of Virginia. That they will be in Richmond before June or July at least, we feel very little doubt."

The steamer *Enterprise* is expected to arrive to day from Dayton, Ohio.

A. C. LULL, Justice of the Peace.

New Advertisements.

J. B. EASTON, Editor.

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1st Intermediate, by Miss 24 33 24 26
2d Intermediate, by Miss 24 33 24 26
Towmend 37 28 27 31
Primary, by Miss 42 38 26 30
McKinnic 30 33 26 32
Schools' Addition 2 17 18 20
Whole number enrolled 522; average attendance 533— or 72 per cent.

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Miss ADDA CORMAN, Chairman.

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For the St. Paul Messenger.

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State Library

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aimst at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

VOLUME 8.

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 12, 1864.

NUMBER 31

THE
STILLWATER MESSANGER
STICKNEY & EASTON,
PUBLISHERS,

printed to subscribers for two dollars a year
and will be six months. An additional charge of five
cents will be made when payment is delayed beyond
that time.

OFFICE IN GREENLEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET,

RATE OF ADVERTISING.

12¢ per line, 100 lines or less, constitutes a square.

"each additional" 12¢ per line.

One-half column, 8 months, 18¢ per month.

One-half column, 3 months, 15¢ per month.

One-half column, 1 month, 12¢ per month.

One-half column, 6 months, 90¢ per month.

One-half column, 3 months, 90¢ per month.

One-half column, 1 month, 90¢ per month.

Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year, 8¢ per month.

" " 6 months, 6¢ per month.

Advertisers not charged for the copy for a regular number of lines, but will be continued until either by a written or verbal notice, they shall be ordered out, and payment made accordingly.

For each line, 12¢ per month will be charged for each change or alteration ordered.

Published advertisements invariably charged extra.

S. PIERSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
SCHIFFER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET,
STILLWATER — MINNESOTA.

Re. all Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Lamps,
Musical Instruments, &c., &c.,
in the best style.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
" " 3d, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
OFFICE in Holcombe's new stone Build-
ing, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater,
Minnesota. Residence, corner of Cherry and
Fourth streets.

Wm. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT
LAW. Office in the second floor of Mudrock's
Court Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. THOMPSON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE in GREENLEY'S BLOCK, Main
street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT
LAW, AND
CLAIM AGENTS.

Office in the second floor of Mudrock's
Court Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We will pay particular attention to the prosecu-
tion of soldiers claims for pensions, back
pay and bounties before the department at
Washington, D. C.

E. R. COONMAN. A. B. STICKNEY.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and General Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.

Stillwater, April 10, 1863.

FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD
SCALE'S
OF ALL KINDS.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANK'S, GREENLEAF, CO.,
112½ Main Street, CHICAGO.

Ask me to buy any tool the genuine "fa-

IRISHMAN, and
M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

ELEGANT Medium and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
Main St., STILLWATER.

I prepare to make everything in the Boot
and Shoe line to a superior and elegant
standard. Particular attention paid to
the Boot line.

Jan. 21, 1863-14.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,
DENTIST
Office on First Street, first building West
of the Post Office.

ST. PAUL, — MINNESOTA.

On the 20th and 21st of each
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-
yer Building, and attend to any dental operations
required.

Jan. 12, 1863-13.

WESTING & TORINUS,
Responsible public of Stillwater and
the St. Croix Valley to examine their
New Goods and Prices.

as the Goods have been purchased with cash
and at a favorable time of the market. They
will be sold at a slight discount as any Sound House
in the State, and will warrant every article sold.

April 28, 1863-13.

REMOVAL.

CARL & CO. have removed their stock of
Drugs, Liquors, &c. from Holcombe's
Block, to the north end of the Lake House.

July 12, 1863-13.

A. VAN VORNES,
GENERAL LAND AGENT.

Will select land for Emigrants, Locate
Wad Warrants, and secure pre-emption
rights and attend to all business connected
with General Land Agency. Office opposite
the Post Office.

E. G. PUGLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
AS RESUMED PRACTICE.

Office on Main street, one door from Mr.
Gill's shoe store.

PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE ST. PAUL PRESS,

Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly,

Is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published

Northwest of Chicago.

By the earnest, fearless and consistent advocacy of the great principle for which the Arrows of the Union are contending against the hosts of Slavery, and by its superior enterprise as a Newspaper, it has, in the third year of its existence, won the confidence and interest of every man who will speak with truth and integrity, in the working of the gold market. The correspondents are generally men supposed to have the confidence of high officials, or access to early dispatches, and for obvious reasons their engagement is kept as secret as possible. Last summer one New York banking house in a boastful manner claimed that it could always have news from within an hour after the President had it; and another was said to have numbered among its correspondents the chief of staff of a great army in the field.

Of course the services of such men are not enlisted without a "consideration" proportionate to the risks they run in furnishing the desired news, and the nature and accuracy of the news itself, in general, this "consideration" depends on what is made out of their information. Some are promised a fixed share of the profits; others are simply "let in," as the phrase goes, for fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, on any extensive operation based on the news they furnish. They need no confidence or assistance. They work public confidence and send gold up, two, three, five, even ten per cent. One of these correspondents of a great New York operating house gets it a few hours before it becomes public. He instantly prepares some previously agreed on dispatches—These need no confidence or assistance. They work public confidence and send gold up, two, three, five, even ten per cent. One of these correspondents of a great New York operating house gets it a few hours before it becomes public. 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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, April 12, 1864.

The election in this city passed off quietly. But very little interest was taken in the matter, only 179 votes being polled in the aggregate. The Democratic ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 14 to 21. The officers elected were:

Mayor, David Bronson, Jr.; Comptroller, Albert Stimson; Recorder, C. J. Butler; Treasurer, I. E. Staples; Assessor, William Holcombe; City Attorney, L. E. Thompson; Justices of the Peace, William Willim, Martin Johnson; Constables, John Shortall, James Kelly.

TALK.

It can not be denied that the public streets of our town wear a shabby, worn out "down-to-the-heal" appearance. In whatever direction one walks, the sidewalks clatter under his feet—the railings are down or stand ready to fall, and constant watch must be kept up to avoid holes and other break-neck places. If he rides, stones, holes and charms terrify the timid, and two often prove dangerous to the more venturesome. The fact is, during three years our street improvements have been suffered to wear out. In nothing else is the effect of "hard times" apparent. Houses, stores, shops, offices and fences have been kept in tolerable repair, which proves that Stillwaterians are neither shovish nor mean, and men who do not begrudge money to repair the exterior of their dwellings can not be indifferent to the condition of the public streets and walks.

In looking about for the cause of the present state of affairs, we have been unable to resist the conclusion that the city authorities have been remiss in their duties. We can not believe that the circumstances of the people have ever been so low as to make them unwilling to bear the expense of, at least, keeping the walks in repair. True economy demands it, and it is the very least that an enterprising town will be satisfied with.

But how is it with Stillwater? Two years ago the water galled out a deep hole in Third street near the Myrtle street church—instead of filling it up, our enterprising officials put a scare-crow railing round it, and during all this time the enterprising citizens of Stillwater have been driving round that hole. In the same shower the sidewalk opposite the Sawyer House was covered six or seven inches deep with sand, and so it has remained to this day—not a shovelful of the sand removed, and tamers think it no longer necessary to turn that corner in the street but drive straight across the walk. Other instances equally notorious could be cited.

There is another class of nuisances which is daily becoming more intolerable of late; our streets have become the common receptacle of filth. We could mention sections of some of our principal streets which all through the summer season have the appearance of a great barn-yard. Persons who have recently walked the whole length of Second street must have noticed the piles of filth that have been deposited to the depth of eight or ten inches upon the sides of the street from the neighboring cow and horse-stables. There are places even on Main street, where, if the present practice is pursued, the stench will be unendurable before half the summer is gone. But why should we publish our own shame? These are evils which can be remedied without money, nothing but the *fat* of Mr. Mayor or Mr. City Marshal is necessary. Let it go forth!

STILLWATER THINGS.—People who are accustomed to studying economy in their little arrangements, have little idea how easily money may be saved, and at the same time comfort secured by a little attention to a little economy in little things. In illustration, take the little article of metal tips worn on the tips of little shoes. It is asserted that by this article alone the snug little sum of over six million dollars is annually saved to those who use them, and at the same time not a little amount of comfort and protection added to some three million little things.—*Tribune*.

Placards posted on the streets in New York, which have attracted much attention, show that the expenses of the country are, under copperhead administration, \$16,000,000 per year, \$50,000 per week, \$7,000 per day, and \$83 per minute; while during the Republican administration of Adams, the whole cost of the working of the United States Government was only \$13,000,000.

—An town election in Sing Sing, Frederick C. Burhur was elected supervisor, a Union gain of 300.

To School Officers and Teachers

NEWS ITEMS

The attention of school officers throughout the county is particularly requested to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of last winter, in regard to County Superintendent, which has been adopted by the County Commissioners of this county.

This act makes it the duty of the County Superintendent to examine and license teachers; to visit and inspect the schools of the county, giving such advice to teachers as may be requisite; to organize and conduct at least one teachers' institute for the instruction of teachers in each year, if he shall deem the same necessary; to encourage teachers' associations; to introduce to the notice of teachers and the people the best modes of instruction, the most approved plans of building and ventilating school-houses, and ornamenting and adapting school grounds for the cultivation of the taste and the healthful exercise of the children; to stimulate school officers to the prompt and proper discharge of their duty; to receive the reports of the several district clerks, and transmit an abstract of the same to the State Superintendent, &c.

Section 6 makes it the duty of the County Superintendent to hold in each commissioner district at least two meetings in each year for the examination and licensing of teachers, of which meetings at least thirty days notice shall be given to each district clerk, and by him posted in some conspicuous place in the district. The examination of teachers thus held must be public, and conducted by written and oral questions and answers.

Teachers may be examined at the office of the County Superintendent at any time upon filing proper proof that such teacher was unable to be present at the examination.

The Superintendent has appointed public examinations as follows:

Perrin's Hall, Lakewood, May 4.

Lyceum Hall, Cottage Grove, May 5.

Village school-house, Marine, May 7.

Jackman school house, Stillwater town, May 9.

The Grand Duke Maximilian has visited both Paris and London, and notwithstanding the long delay in his preparations, it is still confidently asserted that he will very soon ascend his new kingdom. A treaty has been agreed upon between him and Napoleon, to be ratified as soon as he shall have ascended his new throne. A Paris paper says:

"If we are rightly informed, the treaty definitely settles two questions—first, the French occupation; and secondly, the claims of the French treasury upon the Mexican government." It then goes on to state, that the expense of the French invasion have been borne by Mexico since the first of January last, and will continue to be. The French troops are to be withdrawn gradually, as fast as their places can be supplied by renegade Mexicans. The debt which France claims from Mexico, besides the pecuniary claims of individuals, comprises the costs of the expedition and the advances made by the French government to the Mexican treasury to defray the expenses of the army of occupation.

The debt will be paid by fourteen annual installments, each probably amounting to twenty-five millions, with the option of the previous liquidation, if the condition of the Mexican finances admit of it. This debt the government of Maximilian will acknowledge, and thus will not only be forced to accept a foreign despot, but to pay the expense of the war which has brought him to such a fate. Such are the bitter fruits of internal dissensions.

THE VERMONT SCHOOL JOURNAL.—We have received a copy of this journal. It is a pamphlet on seventy-two octavo pages, well printed and filled with useful and entertaining matter for the common school teacher. It is published monthly by Hiram Orcutt, West Brattleboro, Vt. at 75 cents per year in advance.

The famous oak tree, under which Generals Grant and Pemberton met and agreed upon terms for the surrender of Vicksburg, on the 3d of July last, has been cut to pieces by soldiers who wished to obtain souvenirs of the memorable event. The trunk and branches failing to supply the demand, the roots were dug up.

General Grant has returned from Fort Monroe well pleased with the appearance of things in General Butler's department. He speaks of General Butler's ideas with respect to the prosecution of the war as entirely in harmony with his own. He goes to the army of the Potomac to-morrow.

Brown's BURSCHAL TROCHES, for Coughs, Colds and Irritated Sore Throats are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. They have been tested thoroughly and maintain the reputation they have so justly acquired. As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

GENERAL

On Saturday last the office of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, its press, types, fixtures, &c., were attached, to await the result of sundry libel suits preferred by Dr. Gwin, Gen. Haupt, and others, in which the damages are laid at \$50,000.

Mrs. LINCOLN, (according to Jenkins) appeared at the Capitol the other day, attired in a very elegant black silk dress with sweeping skirt and handsome fur. Mrs. Jeff. Davis, it is said, lately received many rich dresses and some superb articles of jewelry, sent to her by friends in Europe. A contemporary regards it as gratifying to know that both the President's wives have got good clothes.

Young wife—"Oh, my dear, there is a most lovely set—pin, ear-rings and sleeve-buttons. Do go buy them." Mr. Tightstring—"Yes, my dear, I mean to go by them as quick as possible." Exit.

There are five Gen. Smiths in the army: Major Gen. W. F. Smith, now acting on Gen. Grant's staff; Brig. Gen. W. S. Smith, who commanded a division in Sherman's 15th corps, and was wounded at *Missionary Ridge*; Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith, commanding a division in the 17th corps and in charge of the successful expedition up Red river; Brig. Gen. M. L. Smith, commanding an infantry brigade; Major Gen. Charles F. Smith, who was second in command to Gen. Grant at *Donelson*, died in 1862 near Pittsburgh Landing.

THE SOLDIER WOMAN.—The woman whom our readers will remember to have been spoken of in the papers as having served as a soldier for twenty-two months in a regiment of Mississippi rebels, was in a hospital during the first of this week, being engaged in taking care of the soldier who died here on Monday night last. While in the service she took part in five engagements in Missouri, in one of which she was wounded, when her sex was discovered. Revenge for the death of her husband, who was killed in a battle, impelled her to join the army, and it is said she was a good soldier. She is quite a tall woman, and so masculine in her appearance, gait and manners that the truth of her sex would not readily be suspected. She chews tobacco with a better grace than it would be supposed possible for a woman to show in the masticating process, and ejects the juice with an impetuosity that warns her neighbors to protect their feet from her eyes. She is decidedly an enigma for ready, and a good one, too. We believe she makes her home at *Minneapolis*.—*Shakopee Argus*.

HENRY ODEON one of Mr. Irving's friends when a young boy, has suffered a gouty disease, accidentally fallen through a grating, which had been carelessly left open into a cellar beneath. He told Irving, next day, that the solitude was rather dismal at first, but several other of the guests fell in, in the course of the evening, and they had, on the whole, quite a pleasant time of it.

There are three things easily and cheaply harvested: for which the farmers may depend upon it, there will be an enormous demand, and high prices paid during the war. We refer to potatoes, beans, and onions. The farmers could not do a better thing for themselves and their country than to plant these vegetables very extensively.

For the benefit of those who do not find the word "copperhead" in the dictionary, we give the following analysis of it from the *Buington Republican*:

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General Butler—*I perceive that in your former examination you declined to answer this question. Do you call yourself a loyal man in letter and spirit to day?*

Mr. Armstrong—*I do not decline to*

teach you. Now, sir, what is the name of that gentleman who had taken the oath, and while coming out of the custom house with you, made the remark that he would like to spit upon the Northern Yankees?

Mr. A.—*Mr. Chas. Reid. I declined to answer upon my former examination because I had not his consent to tell, sir, but since that I have seen him, and he has given his consent to mention his name.*

General—*Where is Mr. Reid?*

Mr. A.—*He is in Norfolk.*

General—*(To an adj.) Telephone to Col. Whidbey, Provost Marshal, Norfolk, to arrest Mr. Charles Reid and send him here. He lives on Main street.*

General—*With the oath fresh on his lips and the words hardly dry in his mouth, he said he wanted to spit in the face of the Northern Yankees.*

Mr. A.—*Well, General, he took it with the same view as I did.*

General—*I agree to that sir.*

Mr. A.—*I meant to say—*

General—*Stop sir, I don't like to be insulted. You said, sir, that inferior and second-class was to spit in the face of the Union. I think that you took the oath to my government with the same view that he did.*

General—*You have not helped it, sir, you had not better go on in that direction any further, for your own sake. Now, sir, while you did preach a very virtuous sermon upon the "Victory of Manassas," at the recommendation of the Confederate Congress, have you ever preached in your pulpit a sermon favorable to the Union cause, or one that would be likely to bring the loyal and displease the disloyal?*

Mr. A.—*No, sir, I never have.*

General—*After some further questioning, the examination was continued as follows:*

General—*You said you looked upon the hanging of John Brown as just and right, because he interfered with the peace of the country.*

Mr. A.—*Yes, sir.*

General—*What would you look upon the hanging of the prominent rebels, Jefferson Davis, for instance, as just and right?*

General—*With the confederates.*

General—*The examination concluded with the following order from the General:*

Make no order that this man be confined to the guard house, or close confinement, there to remain until he can be consigned to Fort Hatters, there to be kept in solitary confinement until further orders; and send a copy of this examination to the officer in command there.

THE MUSCOPEE PARTY.—There are in the United States about 700,000 mulattoes—persons whose mothers were of African descent, but whose fathers or grandfathers were white men. It is not probable that out of this whole number ten of them are the children of Republican fathers. All the rest of the seven hundred thousand there is one case of miscegenation between a Negro man and a white woman. The whole African race is the offspring of miscegenation, and it is the only preventive, and this the "Emperor's" North and South fiercely resist. Why? Because it would put an end to miscegenation! Which is the miscegenation party—the Republicans who want to have the blacks let alone, and the only way to prevent amalgamation with them is to give freedom to them. When once free the male blacks take care of the female blacks and prevent miscegenation. I am a state of slavery, they are subject to the absolute will and brutal lusts of their "Democratic" masters, and a pronounced case of miscegenation is the offspring of the slaves.

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Local and Miscellaneous News.
A. B. EASTON, Editor.

THE SANITARY FESTIVALS.—Extensive preparations are being made for the entertainment which takes place to-night at the Myrtle street church. A very attractive programme has been prepared, consisting of Music, Choruses, Tableaux, &c., and much time and careful attention has been bestowed upon the various arrangements connected with the affair, and we have no hesitation in assuring all who may attend that an amusing evening's entertainment is in store for them to-night.

Admission, 25 cents; Children, 15 cents.

The second Festival takes place tomorrow evening, and will be held at Mr. Carr's Ware house. The main feature of that evening will be a representation of an old time "New England Kirtzow," with all the paraphernalia pertaining to that time-honored institution well remembered by him, but now among the things of the past, and hardly known except in story and in song. Some of the old-fashioned solid wands, with which our New England grandfathers and grandmothers were wont to regale themselves, and which their descendants have not yet lost their fondness for—fork and beans and brown-bread—will be served up to guests for a reasonable compensation. A few modern luxuries, such as iced cream, cakes, coffee, &c., will also be furnished.

The object of the festivals is the same—to raise a sanitary fund. A very commendable and laudable object, and we confidently predict that the efforts and labor of the ladies who have inaugurated these entertainments, will meet with the success they so richly deserve, and that a large and generous addition to the Sanitary fund will be the result.

NAVIGATION OPENED.—The steamer Enterprise is making regular trips between the city and Taylor Falls.

The H. S. Allen is still making regular trips between St. Paul and the head of Lake Pepin.

The weather has been warm and spring-like for a few days, the sun shining with a strong and genial warmth.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SUMMER TERMS.—The summer term of the public schools of this city commenced yesterday.

It is thought that Stillwater has filled her quota under all the calls, including the last for 200,000 men.

The people of Marine have effected a reduction in the quota of that place by having the names of about fifteen foreigners stricken from the enrolment list.

MILLS STARTING.—The extensive saw mills of Messrs. Hersey, Staples & Hall, and Messrs. Schueler, Bockeler & Co., have commenced running.

ANOTHER PARDON.—SANFORD TRIPP, who was convicted at Anoka two or three years ago of manslaughter, and sentenced to State Prison, has been pardoned by Gov. Murray.

We call attention to the advertisement of LEVY & DANIELS. Mr. LEVY has just returned from the east, where he has been purchasing their spring stock of goods—which they are receiving daily by express.

The ice in the Lake is getting to be slightly mixed and uncertain. At the head of the lake the ice has entirely disappeared, and on this side there is a long stretch of water as far down as Nixon's Point—nearly two miles. Below that, for some distance, the blockade is still firm. It will not be able, however, to long withstand the melting influence of the sun's rays and the warm winds.

THE MISSISSIPPI.—Is reported to be rising slowly, but there is not sufficient water on some of the bars to admit the passage of first-class packets—there being only 28 inches on Deep Slab Shoal. The Northern Line packets are making weekly trips from below to the foot of the lake. The Winona Republican chronicles the arrival of the Northern, on Wednesday last—the first boat from St. Louis.

WOOLEY FACTORY AT MINNEAPOLIS.—We learn from the *Atlas* that a large woolen factory is to be erected at that place by Messrs. EASTMAN & GIBSON. This will supply one of the most important needs of the State, and the enterprise will, no doubt, prove remunerative to the public-spirited and enterprising proprietors. The *Atlas* says: "The factory building is to be constructed of stone, fifty feet front and seventy feet long, four stories in height—sufficiently roomy for four complete sets of machinery. Number of spindles, one thousand. Capacity ample to manufacture six hundred yards of cloth per day."

CARRYING LETTERS BY EXPRESS.—The American Express Company has inaugurated a new system for the rapid conveyance and safe delivery of letters, which will be appreciated by our business community. Every letter so transmitted must be enclosed in a three cent government stamped envelope, with the prepaid stamp of the Express Company affixed, which guarantees its safe carriage and prompt delivery to its destination.

The Government loses nothing by this arrangement—in fact, a gain. The Government gets paid for the transportation of the letters, while the Express Company does the carrying, and is alone responsible for their delivery. No letter containing money or valuable articles will be forwarded in this manner, as it is not intended the arrangement shall supersede, or in any way affect the regular money business of the company. Neither will a letter be carried in this manner which weighs more than half an ounce.

SMALL Pox.—Several of our exchanges speak of the appearance, in their midst, of that dreaded pestilence, smallpox. The Valley Herald records the death of two persons from that disease, residing in neighboring towns. The Sunday Argus speaks of several cases in that town. Great precaution has been taken in every instance to prevent its spread.

We have heard of no cases in this vicinity, but as a preventive measure, it would be well for us who have not been vaccinated to attend to it at once. A person from any of the infected districts, chanceing to pass through our town, might unwittingly spread the contagion in stores for them to-night.

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The *Winona Republican* gives the shipment of wheat from the city for the past five years as follows:

1859 130,000 bushels.

1860 497,000

1861 952,000

1862 1,231,000

1863 1,251,000

The spring's scented buds all around me are swelling; there are songs in the stream that are health in the gale; a great deal of light in each bosom is dwelling; a pure daydream of optimism and hope—of the dear old reign of old winter is broken—the peculiarities prompt him to take the opposite side when he hears session call, we are not informed. That is as it may, however, we do not see that it has much bearing on the case, as it is charged, not with treasonable words, but treasonable deeds.

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The *Winona Republican* gives the shipment of wheat from the city for the past five years as follows:

1859 130,000 bushels.

1860 497,000

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State Library

The Stillwater Messenger.

"Be just, and fear not--Let all the ends thou aim'st at, be thy Country's, thy God's, and Truth's."

STILLWATER, MINNESOTA, TUESDAY, APRIL 19, 1864.

NUMBER 32

VOLUME 8.

THE
STILLWATER MESSENGER
STICKNEY & EASTON,
PUBLISHERS,

Advertisers for two dollars per year if
advertisements are made when payment is delayed beyond
that time.

OFFICE IN GREENLEY'S BLOCK, MAIN STREET.

RATE OF ADVERTISING.
One line, (100 words or less) constitute a square. \$1.50
One square, " each insertion. 15.00
One-fourth column, 8 months. 15.00
" " 1 year. 30.00
One-half column, 8 months. 30.00
" " 1 year. 60.00
One column, 8 months. 50.00
" " 1 year. 100.00
Business cards, 5 lines or less, 1 year. 50.00
" " 8 months. 30.00

Advertisments not marked with a copy for a minimum
number of insertions, will be continued as long as
advertisers will pay, and will be charged for each
insertion. Two cents per square foot will be charged for each
displayed advertisement invariably charged extra.
Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

S. PIERSON,
PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER,
SCHEFFER'S BUILDING, MAIN STREET.
STILLWATER MINNESOTA.
Reairs Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Lamps,
Musical Instruments, &c.,
in the best style.

J. K. REINER, M. D.
Physician and Surgeon,
STILLWATER, MINN.
" " 3d, 1862.

H. F. NOYES, M. D.,
DENTIST AND SURGEON
OFFICE in Holcombe's new stone Build-
ing, (up stairs), Main street, Stillwater,
Min. east. Residence, corner of Cherry and
Fourth streets.

Wm. M. MCCLUER,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Attn. to State, Stillwater, Minnesota.

L. E. AMMON,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
OFFICE in GREENLEY'S BLOCK, MAIN
street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

CORNMAN AND STICKNEY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
AND
CLAIM AGENTS.

OFFICE ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF
THE STATE BUILDING, by Stickney & Co.,
Main street, Stillwater, Minnesota.

We will pay particular attention to the pro-
tection of soldiers' claims for pensions, bala-
cks, and bounties before the department at
Washington. A. R. STICKNEY.

HOLLIS R. MURDOCK,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
and G-men Agent, Stillwater, Minnesota.
Stillwater, April 10, 1864.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Let-
ter Presses, etc.

FAIRBANKS, CO.,
123 State Street, CHICAGO.
"Be care to buy only the genuine--"

M. S. WILLARD,
FURNITURE DEALER,
Main Street, Stillwater, Minnesota.
ELEGANT Modern and Plain Household
Furniture, Mattresses, Looking Glasses, &c.

DAVID MEAD,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
112 N. ST. STILLWATER,
Is prepared to make everything in the Boot
and Shoe line in a superior and elegant
manner. Particular attention paid to repair-
ing. Jan. 21, 1862.

C. De MONTREVILLE, M. D.,
DENTIST
Office on Third Street, first building West of
the Post Office.

ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA.

On the 1st Monday and Tuesday of each
month Dr. De Montreville will be at the Saw-
yer House, and attend to any dental operations
required.

J. A. WESTING & TORINUS,
Respectfully ask the public of Stillwater and
the St. Croix Valley to examine their

NEW GOODS AND PRICES,
as the Goods have been purchased with cash
and at a favorable stage of the markets. They
will therefore sell as cheap as any Sound House
in the State, and will warrant every article sold.

April 28, 1864.

REMOVAL.

CARLI & CO. have removed their stock of
Drugs, Liquors, &c. from Holcombe's
Block, to the north end of the Lake House.

July 12, 1862.

A. VAN VORHEES,
GENERAL LAND AGENT,

Will be found for Encumbrances, Locates
Land Warrants, and secure pre-emption
rights and attend to all business connected
with a General Land Agency. Office opposite
the Post Office.

E. G. PUGSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
A. S. RESUMED PRACTICE.
Office on Main street, one door from Mr.
Elder's shoe store.

PROSPECTUS. 1864.

THE ST. PAUL
PRESS,
Daily, Tri-Weekly & Weekly,

is universally admitted to be the

Best Newspaper Published
Northwest of Chicago.

By its earnest, frank and forcible character
and its frank and fearless advocacy of
the cause of the slaves, it has, in the third
year of its publication, reached a circulation
of 10,000 copies daily.

It is the only newspaper in the State

that dares to expose the
National crimes and audacities--demanded that an incra-

septor be put to it to extend the circulation of e

Leading Republican Journal
of Minnesota.

Minnesota can be carried next fall by a mailman
for thousand for the two years of 1864 and
1865. The result will decide who will be the
best and payment exacted accordingly.

Twelve cents per square foot will be charged for each

displayed advertisement.

Displayed advertisements invariably charged extra.

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STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, April 19, 1864.

A Word to the Wise.

It is well known that in these war times, the Government, in order to procure funds for carrying on the war, has imposed a tax upon individual incomes,—or rather upon the excess of each individual's income over six hundred dollars. The assessment of this tax is made every year about the first of May. From what we know of the loose manner in which most men do their business, we suspect it will not be a very easy matter for some to determine whether their income during the year 1863 exceeded six hundred dollars. We imagine the Assessor will be met almost continually with the replies: "Don't know whether I have earned so much money as that or not. I don't know what my income has been—may have six, seven or eight hundred dollars for ought I know, and it may not have been more than five hundred. I can't tell, sir."

In ordinary times every man has an undoubted right to do his business in this way, but when our good uncle makes up his mind to take part of our incomes to keep him in pocket money, you may assured he will not permit us to evade his demands by such negligence. Under this law it becomes the implied duty of every individual to keep an accurate account of all his receipts which go to make up his income, and in case of his neglecting or refusing to do so, the law makes ample provisions for the Government to secure its dues. In such cases it is the duty of the Assessor to make an estimate of the income of the individual so neglecting or refusing, according to the best information he can obtain in regard to it, and then add fifty per cent as penalty, and in addition the person so refusing or neglecting shall be liable to a fine of \$100. This penalty, of course, will not be enforced without cause but a word to the wise is sufficient.

As evidence of the ability, enterprise and public pride which characterizes the administration of our municipal affairs, we call especial attention to the *carcasses of defuncted cats* which have ornamented the most public streets of our city for more than a week.

The draft was advertised once more to commence yesterday. Whether the order has been countermanded or not we are unable to say, but we most deeply hope it has not and will not be. If the draft must come, we say let it come, and the sooner the better. We are not informed how the towns of this county stand in regard to the quota.

The water in the lake is rising, and the prospect is that we may yet have a good stage of water for driving out the logs.

Late advices from Superior state that there are about two feet of snow, and at the time of writing snow was still falling.

There are about 50,000,000 feet of logs in the main rivers that will come into market with only a moderate raise.

One of McClellan's staff officers, now with his regiment in the army of the Potomac, says the reports of the devotion of the soldiers to Little Mac are greatly exaggerated, and that Lincoln would carry the army vote by an overwhelming majority against him or any other candidate.

The New Tax Bill.

The Ways and Means tax bill will probably not be reported till Monday. It will be amending in form, like that of last year, which it embraces.

Five per cent will be charged on income instead of three. Mat liquor may not have to pay so much as a dollar and a half per barrel. This figure is recommended by Commissioner Lewis. Some additional articles will be subjected to stamp and other duties in conformity with the Commissioner's recommendations. Strenuous efforts are now making to raise the tax on distilled liquors even above the rates heretofore indicated. The effect of some who have ample materials for judgment is that the law is disposed to a heavier tax, the sub-committee of Congress will report them still heavier than the commissioners, being fully persuaded that the country is ready to pay all that its representatives deem necessary for revenue.

A fact illustrative of the temper of the British Government toward this country has lately become public. The British Admiralty has for years been in the habit of exchanging charts with the National Observatory at Washington. They stopped sending after the first Bull Run battle and resumed again after the fall of Vicksburg, without a word of explanation at either time.

Fort Ridgely Correspondence.

REINFORCEMENTS DESTROYED CAUSED BY THE INDIAN IN THE CAMP.—"THE CONFIDENCE IS BEING RESTORED—A FEW REFLECTIONS ON 'LO! THE POOR INDIAN'—MILITARY FORCE AT RIDGELEY—THE SIXTH TO GO SOUTH—THEIR TROOPS IN THE TENT OF CASUALTIES.—FORMER CITIZENS OF STILLWATER GONE UP—INDIAN SCARES, &c.—HOW THEY SHOULD BE DEALT WITH—AMUSEMENTS AT THE FORT, &c. &c.

From Ridgely, April 19, 1864.

A Word to the Wise.

It has been so long, dear *Messenger*, since my crayon has been employed in communicating with you, I fear its jottings will prove stale and uninteresting; yet the old longings still intrude thereon, it is my apology for complying to day with your oft-repeated request to occasionally drop you a few lines from this western wilderness.

Changes, terrible in magnitude and severity, have come over this fair land since your correspondents first beheld it on the morning of the 19th of August, 1862. On the bright morning of that eventful day, the sun shone upon a thousand happy horses;—a thousand reapers were rustling through the golden grain and gathering the rich sheaves, and thousands of hopeful hearts were glad in view of their bountiful harvests. Ere the sun went down below the western prairies on that terrible day, a scope of country as extensive almost as the continent of Europe was made desolate, and near one thousand of our countrymen fell victims to the horrible butcheries of the unmerciful "lo! the poor Indian!"

Your correspondent then visited this locality on a pleasure excursion;—now he is here under the stern orders of the civil war.

The associations of the two occasions awaken strange and conflicting emotions. Then the country was only

thrown into consternation by the international turmoil caused by the rebellion at the South.

Now, in addition, we are in the midst of a war with a heathenish race at our own doors—a nationality which knows no law, no mercy, no civilization—a God-forsaken and accursed people, whose memory and history should be blotted from the memory and history of man. I need not attempt to write the history of the Sioux upon the western borders of Minnesota. *That* history has never been written, and perhaps it is well that it has not. There is said to be a mythical stream, to have in whose waters produces a state of utter forgetfulness of the past. After enduring the hardships and loneliness of a trapper's life during the severity of the winter, the poor fellow "shuffled off this mortal coil" when in sight of wholesome food, bright lights and cheerful fires. Such is life.

Here on the frontier we are not free from incidents leading to Indian scares. Whether these scares have foundation in fact, time will perhaps reveal. Many of the rumors which reach us, and which necessitate the sending out of patrols, may be inventions of nervous people; yet some of them are without foundation in truth. Last Sabbath a squad of cavalry was sent out in the direction of the Cottonwood, reports having been sent in that Indians were seen in that vicinity the day previous. Before night the patrol returned with twelve wild Indians, ranging from infant cubs to gray-headed shamans—a portion of the veritable prisoners who were sent to the Upper Missouri last spring! It may be gratifying to certain straight-jacket bishops and Sioux missionaries to know that they draw their regular rations from the Government, and that they are tenderly cared for. These are a part of the same who assisted in the butcheries of New Ulm and Beaver Creek and Fort Ridgely. "Lo! the poor Indian!" To many people it will be a subject of anxious and legitimate inquiry; if a dozen women and children can come through from the Missouri to this point, amid the severities of winter, where can not stalwart bucks notwithstanding, not molest or make afraid? We have rumors, apparently well founded, that bucks are following the virtuous adventures of the female persuasion in small parties. This may be true—but it is only for purposes of plunder; for they do not come in bodies of sufficient strength to oppose the troops now being organized for aggressive operations. There is but one way to arrest such impudence as that manifested by this wandering band of prisoners, which suggests itself to an unscrupulous mind like that of your correspondent. When patrols or citizens see a blanket and leggings on these western plains, give them a leaden transport to the other side of Jordan. If any one is curious to know the tribe or sex to which they belong, let the examination be made afterward. In no other way will there be an end to the annoyances to which the border is now subjected. These dirty faced impes are now encamped about four miles from the Fort, in company with the wily and impudent of a, lot of "good Indians" who are employed as Government scouts. A more loathsome, detestable, disgusting set of bipeds can nowhere be found this side of Fort Thompson. A visit to their camp will readily expel the mind of any reader of Cooper's novels all possible ideas of Indian character.

For an extreme western town, Fort Ridgely is just now quite gay and pleasant. The location is delightful, while its surroundings cannot fail to charm any beholder who has a taste for the beautiful. Many of the officers and others have their families with them, and parties and balls quite metropolitan in character, are not unusual occurrences, to relieve what might otherwise prove tedious in fort life. A splendid brass band, connected with the Sixth, is one of the institutions of the place, which contributes largely to the entertainment of the villagers. If you, Messrs. Editors, and a host of other good friends, who are under promise to favor us with the light of your countenances, will fulfill your engagements and attachments that are severed almost as seen as the forming. The Sixth has

recently received orders to join the Grand Army of the Potomac. The orders were received with joyful demonstrations by the three companies stationed here, and with regret by those of us who, for the present, are to remain behind. No better regiment—no more whole-souled officers and men, have left the State than the Sixth. God bless them all. They will sustain the reputation of the glorious Old First, whose place they go to occupy in the front ranks of every assault, and to cover every retreat.

Quite a chapter of casualties has occurred here within the past few weeks. During the "cold snap" some three weeks since, two companies of company M, Second Cavalry, while returning to this post, were frozen to death with fifteen miles of the Fort. About a fortnight since, a member of Lieutenant Western's section of the Second Battery, stationed at this post, named Hans Olson, a former resident of Stillwater, was found dead within a few miles of the Fort, supposed to have been frozen. Olson will be remembered as a "gay and festive" boy who formerly occupied the position of Professor of the ax and lapstone in the shoe-store of Messrs. Carlson & Wilson, of your city. He was interred in the Fort cemetery with the ordinary military honors. Each of these three men fell victims to old Holland (alcohol). Last Sabbath another victim, a trapper whose name could not be ascertained, was fished out of the Minnesota river at the ferry in the immediate vicinity of the post. After enduring the hardships and loneliness of a trapper's life during the severity of the winter, the poor fellow "shuffled off this mortal coil" when in sight of wholesome food, bright lights and cheerful fires. Such is life.

SCHEDULE OF PRICES.—The La Crosse and St. Paul Packet Company have fixed their rates for the season, as follows: "Rebels, That we enter our solemn protest against the mischievous plots of those of our fellow citizens who declare their determination not to submit to the decision of the National Union Convention at Baltimore, unless a certain candidate be nominated, believing that such a course can only result in the destruction of the great Union party, and lead to a victory of the opponents of progress and liberty."

The German Union Club of Philadelphia recently adopted a series of resolutions, of which the last was:

"Resolved, That we enter our solemn protest against the mischievous plots of those of our fellow citizens who declare their determination not to submit to the decision of the National Union Convention at Baltimore, unless a certain candidate be nominated, believing that such a course can only result in the destruction of the great Union party, and lead to a victory of the opponents of progress and liberty."

Gen. McNeil responded, and in the course of his remarks said that hereafter the effective franchises would be extended to all who fight for the country, without regard to nationality or color. (Gen. Gray and Rosecrans—"that's right; that's right.") The foreigners among us who, in the hour of the country's peril, took out their exemption papers (the plea of alienage) should never be allowed to cast a vote at any election.

Gen. Rosecrans said he fully concurred in what Gen. McNeil had said about black soldiers. Gen. McNeil has told you that he thought that every black man who fought for the "cause" should have a vote; "that's right." He said he had a black man as his servant (Samuel Marshall) who had won his freedom by fighting for the country at Fort Moultrie in South Carolina. So we have the example of the South itself in freedom slaves who fight for the country.

The following paragraph appears in the London *Globe*:

"We have reason to believe that, on accepting the new war of Mexico, the Emperor Maximilian will address from Mexico a formal notification of his accession to the throne to all the Princes and Powers with which he desires to establish diplomatic relations. Among the number are the United States of America, Mr. Dayton, the American Minister in Paris, having already intimated the readiness of his Government to accredit a Representative in Mexico, and receive a Minister from the Emperor of Mexico."

There is every reason to believe that Mr. Dayton has given no intimation of the character thus referred to, and that his Government has not authorized him to give any such.

WON'T BE TRANSFERRED.—The *Crisis* and St. Paul's paper, published at Columbus, Ohio, has the following remark touching the action of the State Copperhead Convention:

"There can be no doubt about the fact that any attempt to transfer the Democratic party on to a war platform will be resisted with more determination than some men, who would sell the country for their day, come to an end. They will not come in bodies of sufficient strength to oppose the troops now being organized for aggressive operations. There is but one way to arrest such impudence as that manifested by this wandering band of prisoners, which suggests itself to an unscrupulous mind like that of your correspondent. When patrols or citizens see a blanket and leggings on these western plains, give them a leaden transport to the other side of Jordan. If any one is curious to know the tribe or sex to which they belong, let the examination be made afterward. In no other way will there be an end to the annoyances to which the border is now subjected. These dirty faced impes are now encamped about four miles from the Fort, in company with the wily and impudent of a lot of "good Indians" who are employed as Government scouts. A more loathsome, detestable, disgusting set of bipeds can nowhere be found this side of Fort Thompson. A visit to their camp will readily expel the mind of any reader of Cooper's novels all possible ideas of Indian character."

Bennetts, Hats, Shakers

BOXNET BIRDS, MOZAMBIQUE, STEEL, RAW SILK AND HERAGE, SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, FORMISSES AND THE LATEST STYLES OUT FOR LA-DIES! ALSO NEW STYLES OF DRESS, FAIR MAILING SKIRTS, CLOTH, CIRCULARS, LATEST PATTERNS, AND LOTS FOR MARY SUEDE, CLOTH, AND CIGARLACES, SPRING DE LAINES, POIL DE CHERIE, MOHAIR, AND PLAIN DE CHERIE FOR LADIES' DRESSES.

The people of Coles county, Illinois, where the recent Copperhead leaders were committed, have published the following:

MURDER.

The 54th regiment Illinois volunteers, after one month's alliance, reward for the apprehension of John H. O'Hair—Slender of Coles county, J. E. Eshly, Hanks, John Frazier, James W. Frazier, Henderson O'Hair, Josse O'Hair, B. E. Toland and B. F. Dukes, all of whom were engaged in the brutal murder of Major York and four soldiers of the 54th regiment and the wounding of several others in Charleston, on Monday, March 24, 1864.

DESCRIPTION.

John H. O'Hair, height 5 feet 11 inches; age 35, hair light, complexion light; sheriff of Coles county.

J. E. Eshly, height 5 feet 8 inches; age 35, dark eyes, light complexion and hair; farmer.

John Frazier, 5 feet 10, 32, dark eyes, hair and complexion; farmer.

James W. Frazier, 6 feet, 40, dark eyes and complexion; farmer.

Henderson O'Hair, 6 feet, age 40, dark eyes, complexion and hair; farmer.

We shall be receiving daily an Express full

assortment of Trimmings and other goods too numerous to mention.

Call and examine for yourselves.

Levy & Daniels.

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY, No. 81 Vesey street, NEW YORK.

HAS CREATED A NEW ERA IN THE HISTORY OF WHOLESALE TEAS.

They have introduced their new

process of tea, which is not over 100 cents per pound round cost, never deviating from the one price asked; believing this will be attractive to the many who have for so long past been grieved by the high prices.

Parties who will be served by us as well as

they come themselves, being sure to

get original packages, true weights and tares; and the Teas are warranted as represented.

Our Price List is now ready.

DEFECTIVE PAGE

1863. 1863. SPRING TRADE!

CARLI & CO.

RESPECTFULLY A. IOUNCE TO THE
R. citizens of Stillwater, and the St. Croix
Valley that they are now receiving and offer for
their inspection and encourage, the largest and
best stock of

Drugs and Medicines

that has ever been for sale; and our selec-
tions being made with care, every article will
be warranted. Our stock is the largest in
the Valley.

CHEMICALS AND EXTRACTS

will receive every article that the medical
practitioners can require, and the attention of
Physicians is particularly called to our stock in
this branch of our business. We will be rigid according
to the formulas of the U. S. Dispensary,
and prescriptions will be carefully and
accurately compounded. Our

WINDOW GLASS & GLASSWARE.

we get direct from Pittsburgh by river, thereby
insuring the best condition, and its quality
will be best.

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Lamp Shades, Chimneys, &c., we make a spe-
cialty, and no establishment in the State can
offer such opportunities for selection, or at
such prices. Our

Carbon Oil

will be the purest and best the market affords,
and in

Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs,

Our stock will be complete. Our Paint, White
wash, Dussing, Hair, Green, Blue, Fly
Clock, Linseed, and other

BRUSHES

will be found in the largest supply.

PATENT MEDICINES,

of all kinds will be kept in full supply, and our
Perfumery, Cosmetics, Hair Dyes, &c.

will be found in ample stock and the best
quality and greatest style. Our stock of

Tobaccos, Cigars and Smuffs;

will comprise the choicest varieties with
Meerschaum, Briar wood, China, and a large assort-
ment of Fancy and Common PIPES.

STATIONERY

Will be kept in good assortment. Also,

WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADIES, &c.,

With Fixtures, hanging Curtains.

We have also on hand a large assort-
ment of Miscellaneous Articles,

including in part of Pocket Knives, Scissors,

Playing Cards, Spices of all kinds, crude and
ground Pencils, Port monnaies, Stove pipe, oil
and water-proof Blaizing pipe, Stockings, Bridles,

Violin strings, Goblets, Military shaving
Glasses, Tumblers, Goblets, Lager Beer Mugs,
Wine and Champagne Glasses, Bird Cage, Seeds
Boxes, Bird Baths, Bedsteads, Furniture, Books,
Cups, Plates, Dishes, Salvers, starch, Corn
starch, Essence of Coffee, Dog Collars,
Combs of all kinds, Garden Tools, Fishings
Lines, snoods, Hooks, Bley's waterproof Gun
Caps, steel Gun Nipples, Demijohns, &c. &c.

Bacon's Coal Oil Lamps and lanterns.

To be used without chimneys—a new and
good article.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

We will keep a large supply of the purest and
best that can be purchased in New York, com-
prising in part, Wine, Brandies, Holland
Gin, Old Rye, New England Rum, Port,
Burgundy, Malaga, Cherry, White and Claret
Wines, Scotch, Irish, Monongahela, Bourbon,
Bays and common Gin, &c. &c. Wolff's Schnaps
London Cordial, &c. &c.

AND FURTHER,

As there is no reason why the pub-
lic should not be as well as the rich, prices will
be made as low as the lowest that obtain
in this city, and in order to enable us to do
this, our terms from this date will be STRICT-
LY CASH.

In conclusion, we respectfully ask of the pub-
lic an examination of our goods and prices.

CARLI & CO.

Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

THE RURAL AMERICAN.

The Best Paper for Farmers and Fruit Growers.
—Eight Dollars Premium for only
Twenty Subscribers!

I. FREYTAG, Publisher.

I want 10,000 club agents to circulate the
Rural American, Utica, N. Y. Volume VIII
commencing January 1st, 1864, paper free to
club subscribers in said county for the month of January.

Each agent will be paid \$1.00 for each
club subscriber he receives two of our
best GRAPE VINES known to exist, sent free
of all expense, or one dollar's worth of
SEEDS, GRASS, & PROBLEMS, ST. WUBER'S
PLANTS, the largest and most productive in
the world, many of which are actually as large
as men's' sons!

Every person who re-
ceives \$1.00 will be paid \$1.00 for his
own vine, through 1864, for his money!

As there is no reason why the pub-
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Stillwater, April 29, 1862.

STILLWATER MESSENGER.

A. B. STICKNEY, EDITOR

STILLWATER:

Tuesday, April 26, 1864.

The Other Side of the Question.

The policy of the Government in the matter of the draft has been criticised. Men say if they want men, why don't they take them? Are they afraid to draft? We have been asking such questions ourselves, but latterly have been looking at the other side of the question.

It is quite evident that the chief want of the Government is men, and that policy which brings into the army the greatest number must be acknowledged to be the best. Now, we are by no means sure that the terror of the draft has not been more efficient in this work than an actual draft would have been.

Within the last three months, under the pressure of terror and high bounties, there has been recruited in this State upward of three thousand men. Had the draft for the full quota of the State been made in the first instant, would it have produced a larger number? If not, then certainly the wisest course has been pursued.

Let the reader look amongst his acquaintances and mark what proportion of them, if drafted, would enter the service, and what proportion would be exempt or pay the \$300 commutation money. After a moment's reflection few will contend that had a draft for four thousand men been made in this State three months ago it would have furnished any thing like two thousand recruits to our army—the number which has volunteered since that date.

Our own observations warrant this belief. We estimate that 75 per cent. of those liable to a draft in Washington county are prepared to pay the commutation money if drafted. It is a comment not very flattering to the patriotism or the courage of our people, nevertheless it is believed to be a fact, and shows conclusively what would have been realized by the Government in men, by a draft.

But this fact suggests another advantage to the Government incident to the policy which has been pursued. It is an advantage to the Government by indirectly relieving the treasury. Necessity has compelled the issuing of an undue amount of currency, which of necessity depreciates in exact proportion to the amount of over issue, and the only remedy must be found in the consumption of the surplus. Hence the Government from time to time has issued interest-bearing bonds not intended for circulation as currency. The amount of currency which has been absorbed in the 7 3/10's, the 5 2/3's and other popular securities, is generally understood, but there are few, if any, who have ever heard of the very popular "bonds terrorism." In all the financial estimates which have come under our observation, we have never yet seen these "bonds" taken into account—ever the very able Secretary of the Treasury seems to have overlooked them entirely. In all of his estimates of the currency he has never taken into consideration the piles of "greenback" that are hoarded away by individuals in terror of the draft.

It is a speculation of our own that there are not less than five hundred old stockings in this county alone which upon close inspection would be found to contain \$300 in greenbacks, each, amounting in the aggregate to \$150,000. Taking this as a basis, as there are about 1,050 counties in the loyal States, there must be about \$150,000,000, or about one-third of all the legal tender which has been issued, invested in these very popular securities.

If the present depreciation of currency has become burdensome, what would be our condition if this immense sum which is now tied up in old stockings and sewed up in petticoats and mattresses were let loose upon the community?

Who will say "hereafter, 'Let us have the draft and be done with it?'

The Democratic State Central Committee of this State have issued a call for a convention to be held in St. Paul on Wednesday, May 25th, for the purpose of electing six delegates to the Chicago convention. They are a little more liberal than our committee, allowing Dakota county seven instead of five. We hope to see this error corrected in the next call.—*Hastings Conserv.*

There is a good reason why the Democratic committee should be more liberal. Dakota polls more Democratic than Union votes. This is the error which we hope to see corrected.

The Knoxville *Whig and Rebel Veterator* contains the following in reference to the rebels under Chalmers, who besieged the garrison of Fort Pillow after it had surrendered: "Had we our wish, we would throw hell wide open and place all such beast-like officers and men on an inclined plane at an angle of forty-five degrees, the plane greased with hog's lard six inches thick, with a wicket at the bottom, and send them as one string of traitors, robbers, and assassins, into the hottest part of the infernal regions."

The Currency Question.

Quite a number of business men were very much surprised at the notice which appeared in our last issue over the signature of the cashier of the Bank of Stillwater, throwing out the wildcat currency of certain States.

During the flush times of the past few months the conscience of the anti-news-paper-reading men in shipbuilders has gone up to figures which will knock the premium on gold "higher than a drag," and it is a terrible shock to their "phelins" to have these splendid rags, which are all covered over with such beautiful pictures of feminine graces, unmercifully kicked out in the cold. But the better informed portion of community heartily rejoice in this prompt action of the bank, which, if persisted in, will save our State from the fearful financial crash which would have sooner or later in the wake of the swindling rag mills which are now flooding the country with their worthless currency. We give the statistics of the operations of a few of these concerns, upon which in part this throwing out movement is predicated:

The first column gives the capital of each bank; the second gives the circulation Dec. 1, 1863; the third the ratio of capital to circulation.

Capital. Circula. Ratio.

Farmers' Bank, Catalyst 100,000 \$800,000 8.00

Farmers and Drivers Bank of Waukesha 150,000 400,000 8.75

Waukesha Bank 74,150 217,257 3.48

Waukesha Bank 50,000 110,000 4.58

Waukesha Bank 81,660 210,000 4.00

Waukesha Bank 100,000 250,000 4.00

Waukesha Bank 37,270 109,811 3.29

October Bank 100,000 250,425 4.00

October Bank 120,000 300,000 4.00

October Bank 120,000 280,375 4.25

October

Local and Miscellaneous News.

A. B. EASTON, Editor.

ALLOTMENT.—Company 1, Sixth regiment, has made an allotment of one hundred and seventy-six dollars, which is in the hands of the State Treasurer.

NATIVE WINE.—Mr. JACOB MEINER, Second street, has manufactured a quantity of wine from the wild grapes, which is "good to take." He has a small quantity on hand for sale.

THE SECOND BATTERY.—Fifty-eight veterans of the Second Battery arrived home last week, having re-enlisted and received their furloughs. No public reception was tendered them on their arrival at St. Paul.

We publish in this issue the delinquent tax list of Washington county. It is much smaller than usual—in fact, less than that of any other county of the same population in the State, so far as we have noticed.

PERSONAL.—Dr. J. R. M. GASKILL of Marine, we understand has received the appointment of Assistant Surgeon in an Illinois regiment. He leaves for "down river" to-day.

Is it so? What? VALENTINE.—Matthews' Celebrated Iron Soda Fountain, in running order, and we assure you his Soda Water is tip-top. All that like a good, pure mineral or soda water should give the old Valentine's day a call.

JAYNE'S VALENTINE. Snow.—This valentine last evening at Heisenberg's Hall was witnessed by a large and delighted audience. There has been a great dearth of shows, negro melodists, &c., for some time past, and the people, young and old, rush eagrely to events to see anything that promises amusement. We believe all, however, were satisfied last evening, judging from the enthusiastic manner in which the actors were received. It is to be hoped that the new year will bring us something of artistic taste, but we trust that the work may, for aught we know, be of an unobtrusive and neglected character.

LAKE ST. CROIX is still slowly rising, with a pool stage of water for all practical purposes. We understand, however, that the St. Croix river is still very low, showing that the rise in the lake is undoubtedly caused by the increased volume in the Mississippi.

Our City Marshal has been making some repairs of side-walks, about town, closing up a large number of man-traps in various places, and making it almost safe to perambulate the streets, after night-fall, without the fear of a fall.

BUTTER.—During the seven years we have lived in Stillwater we have never known such an unparalleled scarcity of this essential article of life in this place. An interred article now commands 25 cents a pound, and can not be had at that. If the farmers of Washington county have any butter hand, now is a good time to bring it forward.

ADVANCING.—Not the Grand Army of the Potomac, credulous reader, but sugar, butter, coffee, cotton cloth and dimity, and every article of luxury or necessity, seems to be going up, up till we begin to wonder if this unparalleled inflation of prices will ever stop.

A grumble on our streets a few days ago, in allusion to the late advance in sugar, cotton, &c., dealers, and the news that the army of the Potomac was not likely to move very soon, said: "O, yes, they can advance on everything but Richmond."

"Which we believe it"—to use the classic style of Joe Gargery.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

On Monday 24, and Tuesday 25, Dr. De Montreuil, Dentist, will be at the Savoy House, Stillwater, prepared to attend to any professional calls. Those desirous of his services will oblige by calling early to insure attention.

Payment is required in advance. The papers will be delivered at the place of business or residence of the subscriber, or other place designated, immediately upon the arrival of the stage.

A MONUMENT TO CAPT. LOUIS MULLER.—The German Turners and Singing Society, of which the deceased was a member, have procured at St. Paul, a splendid monument, to be erected over the remains of the gallant and lamented Capt. MULLER, who nobly upheld his life for his adopted Government on the bloody field of Gettysburg. Workmen are expected over from St. Paul this week to fix the monument in its proper place upon a firm superstructure of mason work. It is not the intention of the friends to have any ceremony or display upon the occasion, but in that unostentatious manner so congenial to the quiet taste of the German, to place their offering upon the last resting place of their old friends, and be shot for desert.

The Third Battery was originally made up mostly of transferred men from different regiments, and their having been recently ordered back to their regiments, so well depicted the company a large accession of recruits were needed.

RUNAWAY AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Sheriff DAVIS, accompanied by his wife and mother, started to go to St. Paul on Thursday last, and while stopping to water the horse at JOHN MORGAN's, Mr. DAVIS removed the bits from the animal's mouth, thoughtlessly allowing the ladies to remain in the carriage. As he was setting down the bucket, the horse made a sudden dash forward, knocking down and running over Mr. DAVIS, who was left insensible on the ground. Before going down,

he never, he called to the ladies to save themselves by leaping from the buggy. Mrs. WALKER was first out, but struck heavily on her shoulder and was pretty severely injured. Mrs. DAVIS attempted to jump out, but such was the heading rate of speed that she did not succeed in getting out until she was partly thrown from the buggy by its coming in violent contact with a tree, when she was thrown with great violence to the ground, and was carried into the house in a suspended dazing condition. The buggy was upset and the horse, with no thing but a portion of the harness left on him, made the best time of it which was capable back to town. Mr. WALKER, with a physician, hurried to the scene of the accident, where the sufferers were properly cared for, and as soon as practical, brought home.

We learn that Mr. DAVIS received a severe contusion of the side, but at last recovered well enough to walk about the house.

Mrs. DAVIS received the severest injuries, and is almost entirely helpless, but in a few days will be able to walk again.

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NEW STOVE STORE.

Having purchased Galloway's old "store" and having the Bridge, and fitted it up for a

STOVE & STOVE-PIPE.

I am now receiving all the

LATEST AND MOST DESIRABLE PATENTS OF STOVES.

Having been connected with the trade for the past twelve years, and having a personal acquaintance with the principal manufacturers of stoves, I can assure you that the stoves, made by all who wish to purchase, not to be obtained elsewhere in the Northwest. I will sell

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Manufacture the most perfect Machine for Sewing, of all kinds, ever presented to the American public, and challenge comparison with any Sewing Machine made in the United States.

The Weed Machines, with all their improvements, entirely overcome all imperfections. They are

TO THE TRADE,

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MANUFACTURE TIN WARE,

Tinner's Stock,

as cheap as can be obtained from Chicago.

I am SOLE AGENT for

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COOKING STOVE,

STOVES,

STOVE-WARE,

TINNER'S STOCK, &c.,

Will be furnished to the trade at prices that

will be an inducement to purchase.

Also, manufactured

TIN WARE,

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